44:Matthews and Akrawi 8,C-2 (1943-1949)1949 MI Middle East
Lebanon MEI



*Morals and Civics*

867 872 The primary course in morals covers personal traits and general virtues such as cleanliness, good manners, obedience, justice, charity, moral courage, sacrifice for others, honesty, love of parents, respect for teachers, and cooperation with others. In civics, a beginning is made from the first grade by explaining words such as citizen, soldier, flag, state, minister, and similar familiar terms. In the second and third years such concepts as nation, people, administration, customs duties, public projects, prosecutor general, and juries are explained, while in the fourth and fifth years general principles about the form of the state, the distribution of powers to legislative, executive, and judicial branches, parliament, the courts, military service, taxation, elections, banks and currency, and similar topics are studied.

In the higher primary course a more rationalized study of morals is made with emphasis on the place of the mind, the will and discipline, the conscience, cooperative living and what it implies in respect for others, mutual aid and philanthropy, division of labor, the family in general and family life in Lebanon, and Lebanese society. The course in civics gives in much more expanded form the ideas about the state, the division of power, and the parliamentary system, which were touched upon in the primary school. In the third year, principles of freedom and equality are discussed in detail: personal freedom (inviolability of home and property), freedom of work, conscience, belief, assembly, teaching and of thought, speech, writing and publishing, equality in civic and political rights and public duties, and equality of men and women. In addition, the duties of the citizen, such as obedience to law and authority, paying taxes, and military service, are studied together with the Lebanese Constitution, its development and its latest amendments. In the fourth year, an extensive study of Lebanon is made, the elements constituting it, its international position before World War I and after, its relations with the states of the Arab League and the United Nations. A review is made of the forms of government in the modern history of Lebanon from the seventeenth century to the present day. The program ends with a study of the aims of education, the contribution of the Lebanese people to culture, and Lebanese emigration, its causes and effects, and some of the famous emigrants.

*Foreign Languages*

872 Foreign-language teaching in the primary grades is justified by the fact that Lebanon's geographical position is that of a bridge between East and